RECORDER.

UNITED WE STAND — DIVIDED WE FALL.

VOL. I. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1830. No. 544.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington. July 28.		Fayetteville. July 29.		Newbern. July 23.		Petersburg. July 27.	
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Brandy, Cognac,	gall.	100	120	74	175	140 a 160		110 a 150	
Apple,		33		30	35	40	45	33	45
Peach,				45	50	75	80	65	70
Bacon,	lb.	6½	10	5½	7	7	8	7½	8
Beeswax,		24	25	20		20		20	25
Butter,		12	20	10	15	16	20	12	16
Coffee,		11	13	11	14	13	14	12½	15
Corn,	bush.	45	50	50	62	30	35	45	50
Cotton,	lb.	7½	8½	8¾	9½	8¼	8½	7	1 ½
Candles, mould,		13	15	14		15		12½	15
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.			75	80	70	80		
Flour,	bbl.	400	550	350	450	600	650	450	600
Feathers,	lb.			28	31	30	35	30	33
Gin, Holland,	gall.	100		125	150	125	150	110	125
Country,		35		50		38	40	35	40
Iron,	ton.							8500	11000
Lard,	lb.	6½	7	6		6	7	6	
Lime,	cask	150	175	200	250			150	175
Molasses,	gall.	25	28	26	28	26	28	30	35
Nails, Cut, assorted,	keg.			6½	7	7½	9	6½	
Oats,	bush.			28	30				
Powder, American,	keg.			700	75			500	650
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	110		140	175	120	125	125	150
West India,		80		70	8	80	95		
New England,		30	34	45	50	40	42	35	40
Rice,	cwt.	150	225	400	450	300	325	350	400
Shot,				750	800	700	800	600	700
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.			65	70	80	100	70	75
Turks Island,		40	46	75		45	50		
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	750	1000	850	1100	900	1000	800	1200
Loaf,	lb			17½	20	18	25	16	25
Tea, Imperial and Gunpowder,				150	175	160	180	5	150
Hyson,				120		125	150		150
Young hyson,								100	120
Tobacco,	cwt.	350	450	200	375			300	800
Tallow,	lb.	8	9	7	7	8			
Wheat,	bush.			65	75	100		85	90
Whiskey,	gall.	28	30	24	26	35		28	30
Wine, Madeira,				250	400	300	400	300	500
Teneriffe,				150	175	160	200	200	300
Sherry,				160	225	200	250		
Port,				200	380				
Malaga,				70	80	100	120		

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

CHEAP GOODS

WE are receiving a general assortment of Goods, which will be sold low for cash only.

Yarbrough & Huntington.

May 4. 30—

NOTICE.

THE copartnership of TURNER & PHILLIPS has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the concern, are requested to close their accounts, by cash or bond.

Josiah Turner.
Wm. H. Phillips.

November 17 07—

THE business will in future be carried on under the firm of JOSIAH TURNER & Co. in the same house formerly occupied by Turner & Phillips, where they are now receiving, direct from New-York, a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery,

together with an extensive assortment of Sole Leather, Upper Leather, &c. They have also on hand a number of new stills; all of which articles they intend keeping constantly on hand, and are determined to sell low for cash.

Josiah Turner & Co.

N. B. The subscribers feel thankful to their former friends for the liberal patronage which they have received, and still hope, by their attention to business and the cheapness of their goods, to increase their patronage with their friends and the public generally. All we ask of our friends is, to give us a call and examine the quality and price of our goods before they buy elsewhere. J. T.
W. H. P.

November 17 tf—07

JOB PRINTING,

Executed at this Office, with neatness, accuracy and despatch.

WHEAT and FLAX SEED.

THE subscriber will give fifty cents per bushel for Wheat, and seventy cents per bushel for Flax-Seed.

James Webb.

July 20. 41—

TOWN LOTS and HOUSES FOR SALE.

I WILL sell, on Saturday the 31st of July, on a credit of twelve months, at the Court House in Hillsborough, all my Town LOTS and HOUSES

Barnabas Basil O'Fairbill.

June 8 35—8w

$10 REWARD.



RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 8th inst. a yellow fellow named CHESLEY, about twenty years old, five feet six or eight inches high, rather impertinent spoken and inclined to be knock-kneed, he was raised in Hillsborough, and I have no idea where he will attempt to go as he has never been out of the neighbourhood. It is likely he may have a pass.

Thos. Jeff. Faddis.

July 13. 40—3

A four days' meeting will commence at Hebron meeting house, seven miles northeast of Hillsborough, on the 12th day of August. The friends are expected to camp on the ground.

June 23 38—

STRAY.

TAKEN up and entered on the stray book of Orange county by Boroughs Check, a SORREL HORSE, thirteen or fourteen years old, 4 feet 9½ inches high, a small spot in his forehead, a brand on his left shoulder, shod on three feet; valued at $22 50. Appraised by Thos. Griffin, Jr. and James Bishop.

Barnabas B. O'Fairbill, *Ranger.*

July 20 41—

FOR SALE.

4,000 pounds of prime BACON.

Turner & Phillips.

July 20. 41

State of North-Carolina,
Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1830.

Samuel Yarbrough and Allen Cain, jr. administrators of Hugh Cain, deceased, and James Cain, Hugh Cain and others, children of John Cain, deceased, the heirs of Joseph Pugh, deceased, John Cain and others, children of William Cain, deceased. v. *Allen Cain, Cader Holt, and William Hogan,* } Petition for an account and settlement of the estate of Hugh Cain, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the above named defendants reside beyond the limits of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, for them to appear at the next Term of said Court, to be held for the County of Orange, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of August next, then and there to answer or demur to said petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

Test, J. Taylor, c. c.

Price adv. $3 50 36—6w

State of North-Carolina.
Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1830.

James Webb, agent, &c. v. *Samuel P. Ashe and David Hay.* } Original attachment, levied on a tract of land, the property of David Hay, in the county of Orange, on Eno river, adjoining the lands of Col. Jos. Allison and others, containing five hundred acres, more or less, and Elijah Graves summoned as garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants in this cause are not inhabitants of this state: Therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, that the defendants appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Orange, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of August next, and replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment final will be entered against them, according to plaintiff's demand.

Test. J. Taylor, c.c.

Price adv. $3 25. 36—6w

State of North-Carolina,
Orange County.

In Equity—March Term, 1830.

Richard Crabtree v. *Harrison Parker, administrator of Tyre Garrard, and others* } Original bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Briton Garrard, Thomson Garrard, Stanford Garrard, and also, Maria, Betsy Gilliam and Nelson Wood, heirs at law of Polly Wood, deceased, defendants in this case, are not within the limits of this state; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, for the said defendants to appear at our next Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for Orange County on the second Monday in September next, at the Court House in Hillsborough, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the charges in the said bill contained, or the same will be taken pro confesso, heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

J. Webb, c. M. E

Price adv. $2 75 38—6w

WOOL CARDED.

THE Wool Carding Machine at the old Tilthammer, on Eno, is in good order for business. Customers will find it much to their interest to prepare their wool and bring it early in the season, as wool will both card and spin best in warm weather. Wool will be carded for eight cents cash, 10 credit, or for one fifth of the wool.

Claytor & Brown.

June 15. 36—6w

Blank WARRANTS for sale at this Office.

Gentlemen of Hillsborough and friend to civilized society, read this.

ON Sunday night the 18th inst. there was a shameful depredation committed on our shop by some person or persons not known to us. We will give a reward of ten dollars to any person or persons who will give us authentic information who they are, that they may be brought to justice.

John Allen & Co.

July, 28th. 42—3w

TRUST SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a deed in Trust, Executed by Thos. N. S. Hargis to the subscriber for certain purposes therein mentioned, I shall offer for sale, before the Court House door, on Monday of Orange County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, that being the 4th Monday of August, the house and lot, and appurtenances where David Kyle lately removed from in the town of Hillsborough, situated on Chesnut street, and adjoining the Printing Office. Terms one and two years Bond and security required.

James Webb.

July 6 1830. 0—6w



RURAL ECONOMY.

"And your rich soil,
Exuberant, natures better blessings pour,
O'er every land."

THE FARMER.

It is the truth that mankind are not half sensible enough of the superiority of the farmer's situation in regard to happiness, over every other class in the community. While the merchant, or he who is engaged in active business, is harrassed with care and anxiety, their mind is as free as the air that meets them as they go to their daily employment. After the labors of the day are over, the husbandman can retire to his home and enjoy the "luxury of rest."—Not so with the man of business—he only exchanges perplexing toil for anxious reflection; and while the "lord of the soil" is dreaming of fat oxen, and agricultural prizes, his eyes are unclosed, and his mind is upon the stretch in an endeavor to invent means of taking up notes at the bank, or some equally pleasant cogitations.

Professional men have their numerous troubles also. All the professions are crowded, and those who have neither great impudence nor superior talent are in a hopeless condition—and those who do possess these requisites are often in despair at the slow and tedious progress in the paths of notoriety and eminence, and suffer most excruciatingly at such times from the horrors.

The mechanics, too, superior as is their situation in point of real comfort to either of the above classes, are continually plagued with captious and mean customers, untoward and lazy apprentices, and perhaps want of employment.

Agriculture has been justly styled the natural employment of man, and happy would it be for the community if more would in this respect, as in every other, follow nature, the unerring guide of truth. Then, instead of cities being crowded with melancholy and disappointed speculators, every part of the country would smile under the hand of industry, and be filled with a healthful and happy population

Side Hill Plough.—A plough has been invented by Messrs. Many & Ward, of Albany, for the purpose of turning a horizontal furrow on sloping lands. A committee of practical farmers in Mount Pleasant have examined and approved it. Their certificate is published in the West Chester Herald. The *patent revolving side hill plough* has, according to them, the following advantages, 1st. That of always throwing the furrow downhill, without attempting to throw the return furrow up hill as in the case of other ploughs 2. That of turning immediately to the work without the loss of time usual in back furrowing 3d, That of laying all the furrows one way, and thereby avoiding the finishing furrow which is a deformity and an inconvenience in cultivation. 4th, That the share forms a cutter peculiarly adapted for sward. *N. Y. Evening Post.*

Cure of the Tooth-Ache.—At a recent meeting of the London Medical Society, Dr Blake stated the extraction or excision of teeth was unnecessary. He was enabled, he said, to cure the most desperate case of tooth ache (unless the disease was connected with rheumatism,) by the application of the following remedy to the diseased tooth: "Alum reduced to an impalpable powder, two drachms; nitrous spirit of æther, seven drachms; mix and apply them to the tooth."

[The remedy has been a long time in use in this city. We have seldom known it fail to give relief.]

Nat. Int.

Cure for the Croup.—The Croup, one of the most dangerous and rapid of diseases, may be effectually checked by the external application to the throat of equal parts of camphor, spirits of wine and hartshorn, well mixed together.

Loudon's Gardener's Magazine, June 1830,

Cure for the Dysentery.—It is probably not so generally known as it should be, that *Boiled Milk* thickened with flour, and taken in the first stages of Dysentery, is in all common cases, and invaluable remedy.—Boiled milk without flour is too harsh.

Dr. Madden, in his Travels in Egypt, says—"The Bedouin Arabs gave me a counsel, which I found a wise one:—the more a traveller drinks during the day, when exposed to the scorching rays of the sun, the more thirsty he gets; and, finally, these copious draughts have a prejudical effect on health; at night, it is no matter how much one drinks;—indeed, the more he takes, the less thirsty he is likely to be the next day; for this reason, the Bedouins, following the example of their camels, lay in a stock of water for the next day."

Native American Ingenuity.—Mr. Pooley, a native of the city of New York, has a box 4 inches in length and 2½ in breadth, containing two sets of knives and forks, two pen knives, a number of articles used in surgery, scissors, &c. in all 215 pieces. It is valued at $1200, and the whole is the workmanship of Mr. Pooley.

Meteor.—A brilliant Aurora Borealis, was seen at Williamstown, Vermont, nearly a fortnight ago, at one in the morning. It was in the form of a bow, says the paper of that town, extending from east to west, and elevated about fifty degrees above the northern horizon. It appeared to be something more than twice the diameter of the sun, was of a pale red color and as well defined, throughout its whole length, as any rainbow we have ever seen. The sky was perfectly free from clouds, and the meteor emitted so strong a light that the shades of buildings, trees, and fences were as distinct as they usually are when the moon is within two or three days of being full.—After about 15 or 20 minutes a slight undulatory motion, like that of water, was perceptible at the west end of the bow.—The waves appeared to come from the east, and rapidly increased in apparent size, till in a few moments the west end of the arch gave way, and was speedily followed by the other parts, that in the east being the last to disappear, or to speak more accurately, to change its form and position; for no sooner had the bow given way than the brightest coruscations of light shot up nearly to the zenith; and when the arch had entirely disappeared, the whole northern hemisphere was illuminated with a beautiful aurora.

Circumstantial Evidence.—Three individuals were lately tried in England for highway robbery, declared to be guilty, and sentenced to be hung—fortunately, however, upon the eve of the contemplated execution, circumstances transpired which led to the belief that the accused were innocent, upon further investigation it was satisfactorily ascertained that the prosecutor had been guilty of the most horrible perjury; that the whole affair was a sham and that he bruised himself and reported he had been attacked by highwaymen merely for the purpose of exciting the charity of the public.

All human happiness, whether public or private, domestic or national, is founded on individual cultivation.

From the Newbern Spectator.

The following Address was delivered by the President of our University, to the Senior Class, at the commencement on the 24th of June, when the exercises of the day were closed, and the degrees conferred. It is a production creditable alike to its author and to the class which appreciated its lessons.—While upon this subject we may be permitted to remark, that there are few persons to whom the state of North-Carolina owes a larger debt of gratitude and respect, than to the reverend gentleman who has so long, and with so much ability, usefulness, and dignity, presided over its University. The perseverance and attachment to it which he has displayed through all its varying fortunes, and through strong temptations from without, are worthy of all praise.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—Standing as you now do upon the limit which divides youth from manhood, your situation cannot but excite emotions of the highest interest in your own bosoms, and in the benevolent sympathies of others. Youth looks for gratification in an unbounded freedom from restraint, and though you would wisely acquiesce in a system of education, whose duties and responsibilities renew their demands with every returning day, it is natural that the hour of your release from its restricting obligations should be an hour of happiness. We who have preceded you in the career of life, know the feelings of such a moment as this, and to participate in them is one of the richest gratifications we can enjoy.

The scenes of past pleasures pictured in your recollections, the knowledge already treasured up in your minds, the efficacy gained to your intellectual faculties; the skill prepared for future emergency, a cultivated taste; your attainments in the classical languages of Greece and Rome, and of modern Europe, opening to you avenues into the literature of six different nations; the consummated course of your youthful studies; your past associations and intimacies: their approaching dissolution; your return to your friends in these propitious circumstances; the prospects of you professional preparations, and of shortly realizing a life to be modelled and prosecuted by your own direction and resources; all these now assembled before your minds, may well fill them with vivid and various emotions. These will gratefully agitate your bosoms with joys, apprehensions, remembrances and anticipations in active and quick succession, and it is not too much to suppose that you may never experience a moment at once so full of exhilaration and almost oppressive import, as this.

If your habits and principles have not been already fixed in virtue, it were vain to hope for the creation of its attachments in a single hour, even though impressive as the present. To look upon these principles is to admire and to love, but it can furnish no security that your life shall be under their swaying influence. This must be the result of a pure heart, actively prevalent in outward conduct, in the successive circumstances which diversify our life. If intellectual conviction of the supreme excellence of virtue were all that were necessary, then all have been convinced. All have deliberately chosen and resolved, and yet the world is darkened as it ever has been, with disorders, crimes, and miseries, at which their authors have often shuddered before they practised them. There is enough of sin and depravity, and waste of time, and perversion of ability, without swelling the tide from the fountains of science and cultivated talent. All men can be proficients enough in wickedness and folly to become notoriously effectual in their multiplication. But to stand forth the avowed, unwavering, and invincible promoters of true principles; to be indefatigable and enlightened advocates of all that is useful and substantial in public and private life; ever to appear unshaken and sure among the foremost in the ranks of rectitude; to study its advancement, to detect and expose error in sentiment and practice; to select the most valuable elements in opinion and action; to unite with decision and promptness with those who are engaged in their prosecution, or who may be won to their cause, these are distinctions too arduous for ordinary minds. They may, in a moment of sudden ardour, set forth to exhibit the methods and purposes of wisdom, to breast the torrent of prejudice, to enlighten ignorance, and animate with renovated courage the advocates of truth, but how rare it is to witness the perseverance necessary to universality of character, until it shall appear that in no instance has an opportunity been permitted to pass unimproved, of promoting the welfare of society, either individually or in concurrence with such as were intent upon the proper and efficient methods of its advancement. Is it your intention to lead a life of happiness? Nay, is it your wish to escape misery? There is no difficulty in resolving the objects in which happiness is placed, or in the means of its attainment. The difficulty is in a faithful adherence to them after they are chosen. These may ever readily occur to our minds, and press themselves upon us as the objects of our deliberate choice. But while we reflect upon them daily, and feel hourly the strong purpose of their accomplishment, little or nothing may be actually or effectually done, proportionally to the days and years already past, and which as an overflowing current are carrying us with unremitted rapidity to the close of life. Every hour and every day may be sufficiently replenished with wishes and purposes, persuading us that they shall be inflexible, and yet they may eventually prove no better than the vain amusements of fancy flattering us with visionary hopes. These purposes may be so little exhibited in practice, as finally to be remembered, only as fantastic clouds, wonderful in shape, and splended with the sunbeams, but which have successively vanished, or been borne off by the winds, leaving nothing to us but the thought of their illusive and evanescent glories.

It is not the future, it is the present moment only that is ours. If the present be not productively applied, to the future it is in vain to look. What if the coin for which men diligently toil, as constituting their wealth, were of such a nature, that if not used in the very hour in which it came into our possession, it must inevitably perish, or cease to be at our disposal? With what diligence and promptness should we be prepared to disburse it, to prevent its escape from us without an equivalent that should remain. Time is the coin with which all that is valuable is to be purchased. But if it be not instantly passed from our hands for something permanent, it will be of no avail, no strength of grasp can retain it, and it is gone from us forever. It is as if we were borne along upon some vehicle through a region of fruits of the richest flavour and nutriment. To secure them they must be seized while they are yet within our reach. No sooner are they beyond, than they are irrecoversably lost. Such as we succeed to gather, are inalienably and imperishably ours. All which we have neglected to secure, will be remembered only with chagrin or remorse.

Time in advance behind him hides his wings
And seems to creep decripit with his age.
Behold him when past by. What then is seen
But his broad pinions swifter than the winds!
And all mankind, in contradiction strong,
Rueful, aghast, cry out on his career Young.

I might resort to many topics to urge upon yourselves, and all who have the privileges of extensive education, an effectual and unbounded improvement of them. Among such arguments, patriotism is one on which I could delight to dwell. Would that it had an ever living and irresistible prevalency in the bosoms of all our citizens as well as in our own. Why should all the states of the Union, numerous as they now are, appear conspicuous by the eminent talents and distinguished characters, which they produce on the great theatre of professional and civil life, while North Carolina continues dormant in ignoble obscurity, and her sons, from generation to generation, scarcely ascend to the level of mediocrity in talent or enterprise? We may ascribe this to some possible defect in the education of her children. Must it not be that in her literary institutions, and especially in her University, education is inefficiently conducted? It may be framed and addressed to the minds of the young in a manner not calculated to generate a spirit of enterprise, and industry necessary to success, to stimulate them into action, to call forth the energies of genuis and activity, as in institutions of a similar nature in other parts of our country and the world. How far there may be deficiency here in urging you to the accumulation of literary attainment, in training to the arts of communication and the methods of impressing it upon others, and exciting the faculties and aspirations of the young into vigorous action, yourselves may now in some measure be qualified to judge. If it be true that we throw constrictions around genius, by which it is repressed and crushed, that we do not allow it the ordinary opportunities of expansion, that it is not impelled forward by every motive exciting it to the greatest and most noble attainments in knowledge, and intellect, in a correct taste, in assiduity, and force, and public spirit, yourselves may be prepared to point out in what the preventing and overpowering effect is to be seen. But many of our youth, as it has happened, have ever resorted, and still continue annually to frequent other colleges among the most distinguished upon this continent, which have been prolific of eminent characters in the literary, professional, and legislative departments of other states. Why is it that these, or at least some of them, return not with the springs of irresistible impulse, and the feelings of a higher inspiration, to exhibit proof in the results of different preparatory processes, that the education of the young is illy administered among us, and that it is properly due to this circumstance, that the spectacle is so rare of active and superior talent, great intellectual power, eminent influence, and comprehensive literary attainment, winding wreaths of renown around the brow of our state, and asserting sway on the extensive theatre of our common country. Yet the successive generations of our youth, with ample opportunities of enlargement in their faculties, in correct taste, and comprehensive learning, and urged by all the motives that usually fire the bosoms of the young, retire not only from our own academies and colleges, but those of other states, and are merged in the general mass of our population, not to nourish the implanted seeds of science, usefulness and honour, into lofty and expanding growth, and to fix the admiring eye of a nation; but to hide their talents, and buy their time and their faculties in the ordinary community of unknown minds?

May we not hope that the time will come, when the inferiority to which we spontaneously consign ourselves, shall no longer satisfy us; when a spirit of noble daring shall manifest its invincible energies in the councils of our country, in literature and science and every liberal profession. Yes; we will cherish the belief and take pleasure in its prospects. This has been shown even now, not to be in vain in the correct sentiment, the substantial thought, and enlightened patriotism, which it has been our privilege at this interesting season to enjoy. It was provided for us by a son of our own state, and her own University; and with all that has passed in more conspicuous and practical scenes with respect to him, is a confirming pledge that ought is wanting to her glory, and to an assurance that her voice shall be heard with deference and admiration, in advancing periods of our history, but an intelligent and well sustained purpose in her children, never to permit the powers which nature has conferred upon them to less than others, to languish in despondency and an imbecile gaze upon the imaginary transcendency of other minds, as though to us it were unattainable.

Standing upon this verge of final separation, let me urge upon you still, as has ever been done, a determination unremittingly renewed, and no less faithfully prosecuted, that the life which God may give, shall be richly replenished with faith, and knowledge, and usefulness, and every virtue. Your country needs your utmost efforts in her service, and it is by these that you will most effectually obey her call. In concurrence with this, are the anxieties of your friends, and the most ardent exhortations of these patrons of your youth, who are at this moment regarding you with deep interest and sanguine hopes. To this effect are the secret importunities of the parental bosom, whom you worthily consider entitled to your warmest gratitude and love.

Your country needs your utmost efforts. To her you must feel them singularly due. Let every nerve be exerted, not in wishes only, nor in promise, but in action.—Let your sacrifice be cheerfully and magnanimously offered, of ease, of personal gratification; that her name be not subject to reproach; that the genius and virtues of her people may be conspicuous and escendant; that her essential interest may be achieved, her rights consistently maintained, and transmitted not only undiminished, but augmented in lustre, to those who shall succeed you.

You are among the few who have enjoyed the highest privileges she has provided for her children. If the talents she has conferred, do not in your hands enlarge her prosperity and redound to her honour, you cannot be hidden in the obscurity of ordinary men.

We would commit you into the holy and merciful guardianship of our heavenly Father. May he ever be on your right hand and on your left. May his Spirit, dwelling in your bosoms, ever purify your hearts, and animate you with true and righteous motives. And in that great day, may we be all associated in hearing the benediction well done good and faithful servants, enter ye into the joy of your Lord.

NEW ENGLAND.

The result of the census now taking, will show a population little rising two millions, or a gain in the last ten years of upwards of 340,000, or over 20 per cent. So that New England, besides being a nursery, whence are annually transplanted thousands of her industrious population to all parts of the Union, and we might as well say to all parts of the world, has actually doubled in the last 40 years. Nearly the whole western country, with its two million of inhabitants, which has in the meantime grown up, is nothing but the blood and bone, cut from the very ribs of New England.

Yet this same New England has contrived by hook and by crook, to double herself in the short space of forty years. This is an unexampled fact, that sets all the calculations of Malthus at defiance.

But the question of the greatest importance is this. How is this population of 2,000,000 to be provided for, and into what classes shall it be divided? In the first place, then, at least 1 750,000, or seven eights of the whole, may be set down as substantial, independent farmers, living on the old homestead—"lords of the soil." Some of these are undoubtedly more or less engaged in commerce and manufactures—some in the lumber trade; some in the fisheries, and many in the old colony, are concerned in salt works—still, however, they may all be termed farmers. Of the remaining eighth, it will be difficult to form a just estimate. It is spread, however, along our sea board. It fills our cities and supplies our manufacturing establishments. It comprises our commercial men, our enterprising fishermen, and our hardy sailors; many of these too, are more or less engaged in agriculture—a sort of amphibious race engaged at the same time in ploughing the deep waters of the Pacific, and cultivating their thrifty acres at home. Pauperism is almost unknown. In fact, what is meant by, and what is felt as pauperism in the old world, has no existence here. A few old, infirm, decrepit people to be sure are supported by public charity. This must be the case every where; but in no part of the civilized world are there so few to be found as in New England. This forms one of the best traits in our character, and should it continue, which may God grant, will prove one of the brightest pages in our early history, and all this, or nearly all, may be attributed to Education.

Boston Gazette.

At the recent celebration of our national Anniversary, the present speaker of the House of Representatives in Congress gave for a toast at the public dinner—

Our Union.—The high and holy trust committed by our fathers: the only shield of civil and religious liberty. May it be *immutable* and *immortal.*

The Richmond Whig remarks—"We beg leave to point the emphatic attention of North and South—Unionists and Nullifiers—to the pointed and decisive toast of Mr. Speaker Stevenson. It breathes the sentiment of United Virginia—one and all—Jackson and Anti-Jackson: or if there be exceptions, they are too inconsiderable to deserve notice. At such a time, such a sentiment, from so high a quarter, is of inappreciable value. The mistake about Virginia, originating in the idea that Mr. Giles was the organ of her opinions, has led to much of the excess which is witnessed in South Carolina."

DISTRESSING.—A late number of the Gazetteer, printed at Sunbury, Pennsylvania, mentions the melancholy circumstance that on the night of Friday the 25th ult the dwelling house of Mr. George Dunkelberger, of Northumberland co'y. was consumed by fire, and five of his children who were asleep at the time in the upper part of the house were burned to death. The remaining part of Mr. D's family, consisting of his mother, wife, son and two daughters, barely escaped. The two latter, leaped from a window of the second story of the house. It is supposed that the building was set on fire by an incendiary.

LATEST FROM COLUMBIA

The brig Montilla, Beckman, arrived at New York, on Monday, from Carthagena, bringing papers of that place to the 1st July. It is stated that two days previous to the sailing of the Montilla, despatches were received from Venezuela, announcing a counter-revolution in that department, the overthrow of Gen. Paez's authority and influence, and his forced resignation: the department had, moreover, declared for a reunion with New Granada.

On Bolivar's arrival at Carthagena, it is stated that all the principal merchants of that place called on him in a body, requesting that he would not desert them or leave the country.

The next day all the ladies of Carthagena waited on him with the same request.

The southern provinces of Guyaquil and Panama had given him information that if he left the country, they should immediately separate from the republic of Colombia, and form independent governments.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

Arrivals at New York afford the following particulars.

These papers contain much less interesting intelligence than we had reason to expect. His majesty was still living, and while it was daily expected that his dissolution would be announced, it was thought very possible that by the unremitting care taken of him, his life might be prolonged many weeks.

A letter in the court circular, from Windsor, dated on the evening of the 12th says:

"It is but too true that this amendment in his majesty's health has been brought about by an operation of no ordinary kind—an incision in the side, near the region of the heart. This operation some of the Journals inflicted upon the royal sufferer more than five weeks ago: but the truth is, it never was performed until last Wednesday, when it was performed by Mr. Brodie, with great skill, in the presence of Sir Henry Halford and Sir Matthew Tierney; and as it appears at present, with unexpectedly beneficial effect.

The forgery bill was read a third time in the house of commons on the 7th, and Sir James Mackintosh's motion to abolish capital punishment except for the forgery of wills was carried by a majority of thirteen.

Prince Frederick of the Netherlands is said to have declared, with regard to Greece, that he has no intention of accepting a crown which Prince Leopold has refushed. Prince Emilius of Darmstadt, is now spoken of as the new sovereign.

Private accounts from Constantinople state differences have arisen between the French Ambassador and the Reis Effendi on the subject of the expedition against Algiers. It was rumoured at Constantinople that the ambassador was about to proceed on a special mission to Egypt.

We understand that Lord Castlereagh has been dismissed from the Admiralty Board, with little ceremony, on account of some insubordination on the part of his father the Marquis of Londonderry. We have not heard who is to succeed him, but of course, the place will be filled out of the army list. *Standard.*

On the 15th, Mr. Hume brought forward his motion to adopt measures for withdrawing the settlement at Sierra Leone, which he urged had been a total failure. He made a statement of the frightful mortality which had carried off the population there in different years. After a debate, in which General Gascoyne made attack on the friends of negro emancipation, Mr. Hume withdrew his resolution, and moved for the appointment of a Committee of Enquiry, which was agreed to.

There is a notice of an extensive assemblage of Spanish troops towards the French frontiers; 14,000 men are already at Burgos, Miranda del Ebro, and their environs, and others are marching; the object is said to be the destruction of the privileges enjoyed by the Basque provinces, but on this subject nothing certain has transpired.

FRENCH LANDED AT ALGIERS.—We learn, (says the New York Courier of yesterday,) from Capt. Stillman, of schr. Dighton, from Guadeloupe, that a French ship arrived in 26 days from Havre, the day before he left, having left there on the 15th of June, and reported that a telegraphic communication had been received there on the 14th, announcing that the French had succeeded in landing 10,000 men to the northward of Algiers.

Extract of a letter, to a house in Baltimore, received by the ship Bengal, arrived at Boston, dated

Gibraltar, June 25, 1830.

"We have in town a rumor of the taking of Algiers with a loss of abont 5000 French, which, if confirmed before the closing of this, you shall be advised of such particulars as may be received."

FROM CHINA.

A gentleman of this city, has received a letter from Canton, via Salem, stating that the English have acquiesced in all the demands made by the Chinese, and that the trade had consequently been resumed.

MEXICO.

The New Orleans Bee of the 10th inst. in reference to intelligence from Mexico, states that the party of Guerrero is daily increasing. By letters recently received we learn, that Bravo has been beaten by the "Hero of the South," (Guerrero) and that the former has called on the Vice President for a reinforcement of 2000 men, to destroy the factions, and reestablish peace, tranquility and confidence, to the inhabitants of the South, who have sworn that they would not return to their houses while the Grand Senor Bustamante occupies the presidential chair, which belongs to Gen. Guerrero. Gen. Bravo states in an official depatch to the government that the towns are depopulated.

PORTO RICO.—The brig Gen. Jackson, Stansbury, arrived at the port of Baltimore, on Saturday, in the short passage of ten days from St. Johns, Porto Rico. We learn from Captain S. that at the time of his sailing the 14th instant, the markets for American produce were very dull. The crops of suga and coffee were abundant, and the weather for some time previous had been remarkably fine.

AGES OF THE EUROPEAN SOVEREIGNS.

An English paper has the following paragraph in relation to the ages of the principal sovereigns of Europe, from which some estimate may be formed of the probable continuance of the respective reigns.

The oldest is Charles X of France, who is 73 years of age, tall in person, and very hale and strong: he hunts and rides constantly, and is much in public.—The Pope, Pius VIII is 63, and in tolerable vigor. The Church is usually considered favorable to longevity. The next is George IV, who is 67, and has long been a martyr to the gout, and is lately said to have lost the sight of an eye. His Majesty is naturally of a strong constitution; the rarity of his appearance in public arises from the debility left by the gout, which as his Majesty is unusually corpulent, renders walking a painful exertion. Bernadotte, king of Sweden, is 66, and has recently had a severe illness, but is a strong and healthy man. Felix, king of Sardinia, is 65; and Frederick VI. of Denmark, 62, both in good health.—Frederick William III. King of Prussia, is in his 66th year. William I. of the Netherlands,

is 58; [illegible] weather-beaten [illegible] though [illegible] is robust. [illegible] Austria, is [illegible] and [illegible] Francis, King of Naples [illegible] Mahmoud II. Sultan of Turkey, is 46, and possessed of great vigor of body and mind. The Turks however, grow old prematurely, and Mahmoud may be therefore reckoned as 60 years at least. His countenance and his eye are particularly striking and impressive, and he is naturally a very superior man, having alone been the means of causing extraordinary changes in the Turkish system. Ferdinand VII, of Spain, is 45 years old, and has been a prey to disease, partly constitutional and partly the effects of debauchery. He has the gout constantly, and is incapable of much active exertion, he has however lately married his third queen. His character is said to afford an unfavorable specimen of the Bourbon race. Louis King of Bavaria, is in his 45th year, and has suffered from licentious pleasure, and is now recovered from illness. Though his gallantry has been excessive, his merit as a sovereign, and as a man of letters, are acknowledged to be very high; and he has, perhaps justly, been styled the most enlightened King in Europe. He passed many years in study, and his mind is of an enlarged and liberal cast. The publication of a volume of poems has lately obtained him much fame as an author, in addition to that derived from the wisdom of his government, and the longer he reigns the better for his country. Nicholas I. Emperor of Russia, is 34; is tall and handsome in appearance, hardy and active and accustomed to laborious exertions. He has lately had a dangerous illness, from which he has now quite recovered. The youngest, and only female sovereign is Donna Maria da Gloria, the legitimate Queen of Portugal, (Don Miguel not having yet been recognized) who is in her 13th year. She promises to be very beautiful, but her health is very delicate, and she is so lame as to be obliged to use crutches. She is now at Rio Janeiro, with her father, the Emperor of Brazil. With the exception of the petty German and Italian states, the above will give a notion of the probability of the length of the reign of the present European Sovereigns.

Ebenezer Cox, who murdered Col. Dun, Superintendent at Harper's Ferry, has been convicted, and sentenced to be hung. Judge Parker pronounced the sentence in a very solemn and impressive manner. The Charlestown Free Press thus notices the deportment of the wretched culprit:

"Many a tearful eye was seen amongst the audience, and some wept outright. The prisoner, however, betrayed no excess of feeling—less indeed than most of the by-standers. He stood perfectly calm and firm. We cannot say that he exhibited any hardihood; on the contrary, he appeared somewhat subdued at the conclusion of the awful sentence. On the same evening he was, at his own earnest request, visited in the jail by Judge Parker, and his counsel, Mr. Cooke. We are informed that he then evinced a deep feeling of penitence; that he wept bitterly, admitted his guilt, and the justice of the punishment which he is about to suffer, and apologized to the Judge for his apparent insensibility whilst in the court-house. He said that his enemies were then present, and would have derived pleasure from witnessing his agonies. He further declared, that he blamed no one, and promised that he would make no attempt to commit suicide. It may be proper to state, that we have been informed of other occasions, heretofore, on which he also displayed great agony of mind, in the presence of individuals who visited him in prison."

The mental sufferings of this miserable man, brings to mind the remark which we once heard from a profound and able preacher, whose eloquent tongue is now hushed in the grave. "How impressive would be the history of Remorse, how awful its record, how instructive its lessons!"

Nashville, (Tennessee,) July 15.

The President of the United States arrived in Nashville on Tuesday morning last. He came in without parade, attended by a few friends only, and took lodgings at the Nashville Inn, where he was visited by the great mass of our citizens. He dined and spent the evening with a large company, at the splendid residence of Mr. H. R. W. Hill, on Broad street, whose spacious and numerous apartments were crowded with the gaiety and beauty of the town. Yesterday he was accommodated by Josiah Nichol, Esq. with a suite of rooms in his elegant mansion on Cherry street. This morning, we understand, he leaves town on his return to the Hermitage, and will partake of refreshment at a pleasant and convenient spot on the road, in company with a large party of his friends and acquaintances who will assemble, for the purpose of meeting him, from this and the neighboring counties.

The Baltimore Gazette expresses the belief that the stock of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company will expe- [illegible] considered [illegible] it is probable that there will be a dividend before another [illegible] is [illegible]. The average receipts from occasional travellers in the cars, are one thousand dollars per week.

Raleigh, August 2.

Disappointment.—Our city was filled with persons from the country, on Friday last, who came with the expectation of witnessing the Execution of Elijah W. Kimbrough of Tennessee, convicted at the Spring Term of our Superior Court, of the murder of John Davis of this county. The prisoner was sentenced it is true, to be hung on the 30th of July, but a motion was submitted at the time for a new trial as well as in arrest of judgment, which being overruled by Judge Martin, an appeal was taken, for the purpose of bringing the contested points before the Supreme Court—which appeal had the effect of suspending the sentence of execution. The probable reasons which influenced Judge Martin to fix upon so distant a day as the 30th of July, was, that the prisoner might be enabled to carry up his case by certiorari, in the event of his inability to give security for the appeal. The case was fully argued before the Supreme Court two or three weeks since, by Attorney General Saunders for the State and Messrs. Seawell and Badger for the Prisoner, but the decision of the Judges will not be promulgated until the Court adjourns. If the exceptions taken by the Prisoner's Counsel are sustained, Kimbrough will again be put upon his trial. If they are not sustained, it will be certified to the Court below, who will pronounce judgment according to law. *Reg.*

The Trustees of the University of Alabama, at a recent meeting, appropriated $10.000 for the purchase of Philosophical Apparatus for the use of the College; to procure which, Professor Wallis is directed to visit Europe. The salary of the President has been fixed at $3000.

This is the institution over the destinies of which, the venerated head of our own University, was some short time since, invited to preside. Entertaining however for the College at Chapel Hill, all the attachment which a fond parent has for a favorite child, he declined the acceptance of that offer, as he had previously done of others. We do not believe any inducement of a pecuniary character could be urged, sufficiently strong, to prevail on him to forsake an Institution which has experienced for so many years his fostering care, and the reputation of which has grown with his growth, and strengthened with his strength. The people of North Carolina owe that gentleman a weight of obligation, of the extent of which they are not sensible, but which, we are confident, impartial posterity will fully appreciate. If the comparison be not deemed far fetched and in bad taste, we would remark, that the determined perseverance with which he has labored to sustain the University, and his unwavering devotion to its interests through good and through evil report, reminds us forcibly of the chivalrous conduct of the hero of Cooper's "Tale of the Sea," who loving his vessel more than his life, remained on board until the last plank parted, preferring rather to encounter certain destruction, than to desert his "beautiful *Ariel*," in the hour of her utmost need. *Ral. Reg.*

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, August 11.

FIRE AT WILMINGTON.

We regret to learn that a destructive fire occured at Wilmington on the night of the 2d inst. Among the buildings destroyed was the office of the Cape-Fear Recorder, with the whole of the materials; but it is gratifying to notice that the prompt liberality of the citizens will enable the editor of that paper to resume its publication in a very short period. The following account of that calamity is addressed to the patrons of the Recorder.

Wilmington, Aug. 4.

The painful duty devolves on us of recording with implements, for the use of which we are indebted to the kindness of a friend, the particulars of a dreadful fire, in which we have jointly suffered with several of our fellow citizens, some of whom are reduced from situations of comfort to penury and distress.

The 2nd instant, was a day of excessive heat. At about 10 o'clock at night, the atmosphere changed and we had heavy falls of rain, attended by brilliant trails of lightning and heavy claps of thunder. At about 11 o'clock, the electric fluid descended on the northern end of Mr. Langdon's large wooden building on Market and Second street and in a few seconds more, struck the same building, near the partition, which separated it from the house in which was the Office of the Cape-Fear Recorder. In its course, it set fire to quantities of produce and merchandize, combustible in their nature, and ignited some casks of liquor which burst with a tremendous explosion. The flames then began to blaze forth [illegible] through this conflagration [illegible] buildings [illegible] reached these which were adjoining on the south and east, on Second street and burnt with prodigious fury, until the whole block of wooden houses, from second street to Mrs. Wright's alley, was consumed. During the whole of this awful and sublime spectacle, the fire companies of the town performed their duty with admirable spirit and firmness. One engine was stationed to protect the South side of the Town Hall; another, at the east end of the same, and another, in Second street near Mr. Hall's Livery Stable. These engines were plied with unflinching courage, amidst torrents of rain, and amidst flashes of lightning the most vivid and piercing, and such rending claps of thunder, that the stoutest heart might have quailed under the portentous display of warring elements. Twice the belfry of the Town Hall was taking fire. The houses on the west side of Second street, sweated continually from the prodigious mass of fire on the opposite side; and large flakes of fire were falling on the roofs of adjacent and distant houses. The progress of the fire, was arrested at Mrs. Wright's alley, by the activity of the firemen in blowing up and pulling to pieces a small two story house belonging to Mrs. Wright, on the east side of the alley.

The sufferers in this dreadful fire, which did not last much longer than two hours, were Samuel Langdon, Esq. Mr. Chambers, Mr. John Brown, E. P. Hall, Esq. Mrs. Scott, Wm. C. Lord, Esq. Anrrum Berry, Esq. Mrs. Wright, Gabriel Holmes, Esq. Mr. Tibbitts, Archibald M. Hooper, and Henry Sampson, (a coloured man.)

After these details the subscribers, to the Recorder, can have no difficulty in accounting for the non-receipt of their papers. The loss being total, the proprietor of that paper, saw not a feasibility of reviving his Journal under existing circumstances; but the gratuitous liberality of his excellent friends has enabled him, and the encouragement of his sympathising fellow citizens, induces him, to resume the publication of the Cape-Fear Recorder, which he will do, as soon as materials can be obtained from the North.

P. S. The proprietor of the Cape-Fear Recorder having lost every book and paper in his office, will have some difficulty in ascertaining the names of his subscribers who reside in the country, or at distant points. He therefore respectfully requests all postmasters, to whom this Handbill is addressed, to furnish him as speedily as may be convenient, with the names of subscribers to whom papers were sent directed to their respective offices.

Warren Beasley, who had been committed to jail in Raleigh a few days before on a peace warrant issued on the application of his father, committed suicide on Friday last by cutting his throat. He has left a large family in indigent circumstances.

The origin of Nullification.—Mrs. Royall claims the rather equivocal merit of having originated the entire doctrine of Nullification in a letter to Judge Cooper of Columbia, who, ungraciously, has refused and still doth refuse to give her credit therefor. *Charleston Gazette.*

His excellency Jose Maria de Tornell, (Mexican Minister) family and suite, and Mr. Arroyo, Secretary of Legation, also, Mrs. Iurbide and daughter, arrived last evening in the Union line from N. York, and took lodgings at Renshaw's U. S. Hotel, Philadelphia.

Mr. Pederson, the Danish Minister, took passage in the packet ship Corinthian, which sailed on the 1st inst. from the port of New York for London. The Danish sloop of war Fortuna, sailed from the port of New York on Saturday for Copenhagen.

Loadstone.—A correspondent informs us, that this mineral has recently discovered on the plantation of Capt. John Scott, living about nine miles east of Concord, in Cabarrus county. The discovery was made by Michael Fesperman, Esq. The ore is found incorporated with the rock, on the surface of which there is a considerable quantity; and there are no doubt abundant beneath the surface. [*Catawba Journal.*

In the general complaint of drought which prevails throughout the Southern country, the Norfolk Herald says, it is consoling to hear of exceptions like the following:—

Mr. *Daniel Lindsay*, a farmer of Currituck county, (N. C.) calculated on making 1000 bbls. of Corn the present year, which he considered a fair crop; but the rains having been as seasonable as if he had bespoke them, he confidently calculates on 1500 barrels, an increase of 50 per cent. His large crop of wheat was harvested in fine order, and weighs from 5 to 7 lbs. heavier than the average weight per bushel of former years.

A man having been indicted and convicted in Virginia, for marrying his brother's widow, against the marriage act, the defendant contended that as the words of the act, were "the brother's wife," it was no offence to marry his "widow." The question came up (June 24) upon a special verdict, and Judge Brockenbrough delivered the unanimous opinion of the Court, that the Superior Court ought to give judgment on the verdict rendered against the defendants, and declare the nullity of the marriage of the said defendants, and cause them to give bond, with security, that they will not cohabit hereafter.

The Concord New Hampshire Gazette states that two maniac brothers named Maynard had been chained in one apartment in Sudbury for some years. A few days since, some fruit was given to one, and the rest offered to the other; at which the former in a great rage, broke loose and strangled his brother before the keeper could interfere.

Awful effects of Intemperance.—Peter Douglass, a shoemaker, was taken with a Fit, on Sunday evening last, about 4 o'clock, in the back yard attached to his employer's shop, in Fayetteville, and expired in about twenty minutes.

The deceased was an habitual hard drinker, and his death is ascribed to that cause. He came to this town in January last. He was apparently about thirty years of age. *N. C. Journal.*

We learn, says the Athenian, that the gold region of the Cherokee territory is again overrun by hunters of the precious metal. It is supposed that two thousand persons are there from the state of Tennessee alone, with, we regret to say, many citizens of our own state. We expect some serious examples will have to be made before they desist. *Savan. Georgian.*

The almost incredible fact has been stated, that an increase of productive power, through the aid of steam and improved mechanism, with other scientific appliances, within the last 40 years, is equal to an additional supply of labour, of six hundred millions of men.

The Asiatic Journal for June states, that an agreement has been entered into by the inhabitants of the town and territory of Malacca, that *slavery shall not be recognized in said town and territory, after the 31st December*, 1841. This agreement was entered into, through the medium of deputations from the different classes of inhabitants, viz: five persons on behalf of the Portuguese, and as many on behalf of the Chinese, the Malays, and the Choleas respectively.

Office of the Colonization Society,
July 31st, 1830.

The managers of the American Colonization Society have resolved to despatch a vessel to convey one hundred or more emigrants from Norfolk to Liberia, on the 1st of October. It is highly important that applications for a passage in this expedition should be only made to the Secretary of the Society, in this city. Application for a passage may also be made to Elliot Cresson, Esq. Philadelphia; Gabriel P. Disosway, Esq. New York; J. H. Latrobe, Esq. Baltimore; John McPhail, Esq. Norfolk; B. Brand, Esq. Richmond; R. H. Toler, Esq. Lynchburg; or to the Secretaries of any of the State or other Auxiliary Societies.

North-Eastern Boundary.—We find the following intelligence in the Augusta (Maine) Patriot:

"Gen. Webber, who was appointed by the Marshal of this state to assist in taking the census, has been driven back, and compelled to desist from the performance of his duty, in that portion of our territory to which the British have set up their claim. The authorities of New Brunswick have extended their jurisdiction over this territory, and we are informed that a proclamation was published forbidding the inhabitants to give in their census; and Gen. W. was threatened with an arrest, in case he proceeded farther in carrying into effect one of the laws of the United States. He has returned to lay the subject before the Marshal, who will, no doubt, with his usual promptitude, acquaint the secretary of state with this high-handed measure of the Colonists, and act under his instructions."

DIED,

Suddenly, in Raleigh, on the 30th ultimo, Mrs *Eliza Childs*, relict of the late Mr George Childs, in the 22d year of her age.

At the same place, and on the same evening, after a lingering illness, Mrs *Esther Cameron*, of Wilmington.

In the vicinity of Fayetteville, on the 25th ultimo, the Rev *Josiah James Rirkpatrick*, pastor of the Presbyterian congregation in that town.

In Greensboro', on the 23d ult. of a bilious fever, *Miss Mary Ann Paisley*, daughter of the *Rev. William D. Paisley*. She was in her 28th year, her sickness which was painful, and which lasted through near three weeks, she bore with patience, while its protracted nature afforded her long time to try, and to realize the power of religion, to support its votaries in the prospect of death.

She made a publick profession of religion 7 or 8 years since, and continued till the period of her death, to exhibit a course of conduct answerable to such a profession. As she approached the fatal issue of her sickness, her confidence of an interest in Christ increased, and in the same proportion did her solicitude for the salvation of sinners increase. On the day of her death, her mind which had been slightly disordered for 24 hours, seemed to become perfectly settled; and her countenance and all her expressions so long as she retained the power of distinct articulation, indicated a rapturous contemplation of the glory upon which she was about to enter. About the last sentence that she was distinctly heard to utter, was "Bless the Lord O! my soul." The hope that she is gone to be eternally employed in praising God, and that they will after a while join her in this work, is well calculated to sustain her friends under the pain of bereavement.

MEDICINES.

THE subscribers feel themselves under renewed obligations to their friends and the public, for their former patronage, and are again induced to lay before them some of the most valuable medicines which they have lately received and will keep constantly on hand; all of which are entire friends to nature.

A valuable Lineament for the Rheumatism, Sprains and Bruises,
Candy and Syrup, excellent for cough.
A Syrup for the Dysentary and relaxed state of the bowels,
A new recruit of tooth ache drops.
An Ointment, good for worms.
Worm powders.
A fresh supply of Rheumatic drops and Ointment.
A new recruit of Hot Bitters, Strengthening Bitters, and Dyspeptic Bitters.
A fresh supply of Nervous Cordial.
Bathing drops, and Asthmatic Tincture.
Genuine cold pressed Castor Oil.
A fresh supply of genuine Eye Water.
Also a new recruit of the oil and essence of Peppermint.
A valuable preparation for persons suddenly attacked with the Cramp Cholic or Hydrophobia.
A certain counter actor of the effects of poison.
Senna and Manna.
A fresh supply of genuine fresh ground Cayenne.

These, with various other preparations, they will sell low, or if called on will administer to the relief of the sick. If they are not found at their shop on North Main street, inquire of Messrs. Phillips or Bland.

John Allen & Co.

August 10. 44—

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, on a credit of twelve months, before the court house door in Hillsborough, on Monday the first day of August County Court, a team of Work Horses.

Will also be sold at the plantation, on the Monday after court (being the 31st of August,) a quantity of Farming Utensils, one Wagon, the stock of Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, &c.

Wm. Miller & Co.

Aug. 10. 44—

STRAY.

ENTERED on the stray book of Orange County, by Sally Tatom, living near Hillsborough, a BAY MARE, five feet high, both hind feet white, no mark or brand, between three and four years old; it appears that she never was used; valued at 15 dollars.

Barnabas Basil O'Fairbill, Ranger.

Aug. 10. 44—3w

A Camp-Meeting held by

the Christian Church, will commence on Saturday the 21st of August, at Apple's Meeting house, in Guilford County, thirty-five miles west of Hillsborough.

The General Meeting of

the Christian Church will commence on Thursday the 25th of September, at New Providence, twenty miles west of Hillsborough.

Aug. 3. 43—

NEGROES FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions held for the county of Orange, state of North Carolina, will be offered for sale, on the second day of August County Court, before the court house door, in Hillsborough, eleven negroes, the property of the heirs of Cuthbert Burton, for the purpose of division. Nine months credit will be given, the purchasers giving bond with approved security.

Thos. J. Faddis.

Aug. 3. 43—

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the tract of land, at Leather's Cross Roads, in this county, containing 210 acres. On the property is a good dwelling house and out houses, a good store house, an orchard, two good wells of water, convenient to each house. The land is about half cleared, and is well adapted to the culture of corn, cotton and wheat. The terms will be made accommodating; a wagon would be taken in part pay,

Elizabeth N. Leathers.

Aug 3. 43—3wp

JOB PRINTING,

Executed at this Office, with neatness, accuracy and despatch.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

"THE BIBLE."

Thou source of light, to sinners given,
To guide the wandering soul to heaven,
How bright thy rays do beam;
When stretch'd upon the couch of death,
Waiting with hope life's fleeting breath,
How sweet thy precepts seem;
When earth has lost its charms and pleasures,
Thou yield'st a source of endless treasures
To youth and wither'd age;
Relief from pain and anxious care,
Adversity and dark despair,
Is gather'd from thy page.
When years and pain are near at hand,
And dearest friends at death's command
Have withered in the tomb;
Thy precious truths recal life's morn,
And cheer the traveller, weary worn,
And dissipate his gloom.
Oh, sacred work of sacred truth,
Beam on me as I pass from youth,
And light my cheerless road,
And when death bids my soul depart,
May I rely with grateful heart
On thee, on Heaven, on God.

CLIFFTEN.

From the Italian of Metastasio.

If every one's internal care
Were written on his brow,
How many would our pity share,
Who raise our envy now!

The fatal secret, when revealed,
Of every aching breast,
Would prove that only while concealed
Their lot appears the best.

THE DEAF POSTILION.—GRETNA GREEN.

"In the month of January 1804, Joey Duddle, a well-postilion on the North road, caught a cold through sleeping without his nightcap; deafness was, eventually, the consequence; and as it will presently appear, a fortune-hunter lost twenty thousand pounds and a handsome wife, through Joey Duddle's indiscretion, in omitting, on one fatal occasion, to wear his six-penny wollen nightcap.

"Joey did not discontinue driving after his misfortune; his eyes and his spurs were, generally speaking, of more utility in his monotonous avocation than his ears. His stage was, invariably, nine miles up the road, or 'a long fifteen' down towards Grenta; and he had repeated his two rides so often, that he could have gone over the ground blindfold. People in chaises are rarely given to talk with their postilions. Joey knew, by experience, what were the two or three important questions in posting, and the usual times and when and where they were asked; and he was always prepared with the proper answers. At those parts of the road were objects of interest to strangers occurred, Joey faced about on his saddle, and if he perceived the eyes of his passengers fixed upon him, their lips in motion, and their fingers pointing towards a gentleman's seat, a fertile valley, a beautiful stream, or a fine wood, he naturally enough presumed that they were in the act of inquiring what the seat, the valley, the stream or the wood was called; and he replied according to the fact. The noise of the wheels was a very good excuse for such trifling blunders as Joey occasionally made; and whenever he found himself progressing towards a dilemma, he very dexterously contrived, by means of a sly poke with his spur, to make his hand-horse evidently require the whole of his attention.—At the journey's end, when the gentleman he had driven produced a purse, Joey, without looking at his lips, knew that he was asking a question, to which it was his duty to reply, 'Nineteen and sixpence,' or 'Twenty-and-two shillings,' according as the job had been the 'short up' or the 'long down.' If any more questions were asked, Joey suddenly recollected something that demanded his immediate attention, begged pardon, promised to be back in a moment, and disappeared, never to return.—The natural expression of his features indicated a remarkably taciturn disposition; almost every one with whom he came in contact, was deterred, by his physiognomy, from asking him any but necessary questions, and as he was experienced enough to answer, or cunning enough to evade these, when he thought fit, but few travellers ever discovered that Joey Duddle was deaf. So blind is man in some cases even to his bodily defects, that Joey, judging from his general success in giving correct replies to the queries propounded to him, almost doubted his own infirmity, and never would admit that he was above one point beyond 'a little hard of hearing.'

"On the first of June, in the year 1806, about nine o'clock in the morning, a chaise and four was perceived approaching towards the inn kept by Joey's master, at a first-rate Gretna Green gallop. As it dashed up to the door, the postboys vociferated the usual call for two pair of horses in a hurry; but, unfortunately, the innkeeper had only Joey and his tits at home; and as the four horses which brought the chaise from the last posting-house had already done a double job that day, the lads would not ride them on through so heavy a stage as the 'long down.'

"How excessively provoking!" exclaimed one of the passengers; 'I am certain that our pursuers are not far behind us. The idea of having the cup of bliss dashed from my lips—of such beauty and affluence being snatched from me for want of a second pair of paltry posters—drives me frantic!"

"'A Gretna Green affair, I presume, sir?' observe the inquisitive landlord.

"The gentleman made no scruple of admitting that he had run away with a fair young creature who accompanied him, and she was entitled to a fortune of twenty thousand pounds—'one half which, continued the gentleman, 'I would freely give, if I had it, to be at this instant behind four horses, scampering away, due north, at full spead.'

"'I can assure you, sir,' said the landlord, 'that a fresh pair of such animals as I offer you, will carry you over the ground as quick as if you had ten dozen of the regular road-backs. No man keeps better cattle than I do, and this pair beats all the others in my stables by two miles an hour. But in ten minutes, perhaps, and certainly within half an hour'——

"'Half an hour! half a minute's delay, might ruin me,' replied the gentleman; 'I hope I shall find the character you have given your cattle a correct one:—dash on, postilion!'

"Before this short conversation between the innkeeper was concluded, Joey Duddle had put to his horses, which were, of course, kept harnessed,—and taken his seat, prepared to start at a moment's notice. He kept his eye upon the innkeeper, who gave the usual signal of a rapid wave of the hand, as soon as the gentleman ceased speaking; and Joey Duddle's cattle, in obedience to the whip and spur, hobbled off at that awkard and evidently painful pace, which is perforce, adopted by the most praiseworthy post-horse for the first ten minutes or so of their journey. But the pair over which Joey presided were, as the innkeeper had asserted, very speedy; and the gentleman soon felt satisfied, that it would take an extraordinary quadruple team to overtake them. His hopes rose at the sight of each succeeding milestone; he ceased to put his head out of the window every five minutes, and gaze anxiously up the road; he already anticipated a triumph—when a crack, a crush, a shriek from the lady, a jolt, an instant change of position, and a positive pause occurred, in the order in which they are stated, with such suddenness and relative rapidity, that the gentleman was for a moment or two, utterly deprived of his presence of mind by alarm and astonishment. The bolt which connects the fore wheels, splinter-bar, springs, forebed, axletree, et cetera, with the perch that passes under the body of the chaise to the hind-wheel-springs and carriage, had snapped asunder: the whole of the fore parts were instantly dragged onwards by the horses; the traces by which the body was attached to the fore springs gave way; the chaise fell farward, and, of course, remained stationary, with its contents, in the middle of the road; while the deaf postilion rode on, with his eyes intently fixed on vacuity before him, as though nothing whatever had happened.

"Alarmed, and indignant in the highest degree, at the postilion's conduct, the gentleman shouted with all his might such exclamations as any man would naturally use on such an occasion: but Joey, although still but a little distance, took no notice of what had occurred behind his back, and very complacently trotted his horses on at the rate of eleven or or twelve miles an hour. He thought the cattle went better than ever; his mind was occupied with the prospect of a speedy termination to his journey; he felt elated at the idea of outstripping the pursuers,—for Joey had discrimination enough to perceive, at a glance, that his passengers were runaway lovers,—and he went on very much to his own satisfaction. As he approached the inn which terminated the 'long down,' Joey, as usual, put his horses upon their mettle, and then [illegible] nothing but a fore carriage and a young lady's trunk behind them, rattled up to the door at a rate unexampled in the annals of posting, with all the little boys and girls in the neighborhood hallowing in their rear.

"It was not until he drew up to the inn door and alighted from his saddle, that Joey discovered his disaster; and nothing could equal the utter astonishment which his features then displayed. He gazed at the place where the body of his chaise, his passengers, and his wheels ought to have been, for above a minute, and then suddenly started down the road on foot, under an idea that he must very recently have dropped them. On nearing a little elevation, which commanded above two miles of the ground over which he had come, he found, to his utter dismay, that no traces of the main body of his chaise were preceptible; nor could he discover his passengers, who had, as it appeared in the sequel, been overtaken by the young lady's friends. Poor Joey immediately ran into a neighbouring hay-loft, where he hid himself, in despair, for three days; and when discovered, he was with great difficulty persuaded by his master, who highly esteemed him, to resume his whip, and return to his saddle."

THE EYE.

The miracle of light would have been totally useless, and the lovely paradise of earth would have been to man still a dark and dreary desert, had there not been the twin miracle of an organ of commensurate delicacy to perceive the light, viz: of the eye; in which there is the round cornea of such perfect transparence, placed exactly in the anterior centre of the ball, (and elsewhere it had been useless;) then exactly behind this, the beautiful curtain, the iris, with its pupil dilating and contracting to suit the intensity of light; and exactly behind this again, the chrystalline lens, having many qualities which no complex structure in human art can attain, and by the entering light forming on the retina beautiful pictures or images of the object in front.—the most sensible part of the retina being where the images fall. Of these parts and conditions had any one been otherwise than as it is, the whole eye had been useless, and the great universe useless to man: for he could not have existed in it.—Then further we find that the precious organ, the eye, is placed, not as if by accident, somewhat near the centre of the person, but aloft on a proud eminence, where it becomes the glorious watch-tower of the soul; and again, not so that to alter its direction the whole person must turn, but in the head, which, on a pivot of admirable structure moves while the body is at rest; the ball of the eye, moreover, being furnished with muscles which, as the will directs, turn it with rapidity of lightening, to sweep round the horizon, or take in the whole heavenly concave. There is the delicate orb, secured in a strong socket of bone, and there is over this the arched eyebrow as a cushion to destroy the shock of blows, and with its inclined hairs to turn aside the descending perspiration which might incommode; then is there the soft and pliant eyelid, with its beauteous fringes, incessantly wiping the polished surface, and spreading over it the pure moisture poured out by lachrymal glands above, of which moisture the superfluity, by a fine mechanism, is sent in to the nose, there to be evaporated by the current of breath. Still further, instead of being only one so precious an organ, there are two, lest one, by accident, should be destroyed; but which two have so entire a sympathy, that they act together as only one more perfect; then the sense of sight continues perfect during the period of growth from birth to maturity, although the distance from the lens to the retina is constantly varying, and the pure liquid which fills the eye, if rendered turbid by disease or accident, is by the actions of life, although its source be the thick red blood, gradually restored to transparency. The mind which can suppose or admit that within any limit of time, even a single such organ of vision could have been produced by accident, or without design; and still more, that the millions which now exist on earth, all equally perfect, could have sprang from accident, or that the millions of millions in the past ages were all but accidents, and the endless millions throughout the animal creation where each requires a most peculiar fitness to the nature and circumstances of the animal, can be accident—must surely be of extraordinary character, or must have received an unhappy bias in its education.—*Athenæum.*

HINDU WOMEN.

The forms of the women of the high castes are delicate and graceful; their limbs finely tapered and rounded; their eyes dark and languishing; their hair fine and long; their complexions, glowing, as if they were radiant; and their skins remarkably polished and soft. The only feature about them that does not quite harmonize with European notions of female symmetry, is the size and projection of their ears; but with this exception, nothing can be more lithe and sylphlike than a genuine Hindu beauty.—Their dress is very elegant, and upon a fine form is more classical than the fashionable bundles of knots, tatters, and head dresses as broad as the umbrella over a palanquin, which in the present year 1830, give the belles of England an outline, which if it should please nature to fill up with flesh and blood, would certainly render them of all created beings the most shapeless, or at any rate the most unmeaning in shape, either for use or ornament. The close part of the Hindu female dress is a jacket with tight sleeves, which fits tight to the shape and covers but does not conceal the bust, and this in females of rank is made of rich silk. The remainder of the dress is the sholice, a large piece of silk or cotton, which is wrapped round the middle, and contrived to fall in graceful folds, till below the ancle on one leg, while it shows a part of the other. It is gathered into a bunch in front, and the upper end crosses the breast, and is thrown forward again over the shoulder, or over the head like a veil. The hands and feet are always adorned with rings and other ornaments; and sometimes a jewel is worn from the nose. Even the working girls have their anclets and armlets of glass, tin, brass or tutenag, and sometimes of silver. The higher classes wear a kind of slippers or sandals, which are long, turned up, and sometimes ornamented at the points; but the poorer classes go barefooted.—The ornaments that are worn upon the person are the only costly articles in the establishment of a Hindu, but they are of a nature not soon to wear out, and they never become unfashionable.

Picture of India.

A TALE OF '76.

Before the two armies, American and English, had begun the general action of Monmouth, two of the advanced batteries commenced a very severe fire against each other. As the warmth was excessive, the wife of a cannonier constantly ran to bring him water from a neighboring spring. At the moment when she started from the spring, to pass to the post of her husband she saw him fall, and hastened to assist him; but he was dead. At the same moment she heard an officer order the cannon to be removed from its place, complaining he could not fill his post by as brave a man as had been killed. "No," said the intrepid Molly, fixing her eyes upon the officer, "the cannon shall not be removed for the want of some one to serve it; since my brave husband is no more, I will use my utmost exertions to avenge his death." The activity and courage with which she performed the office of cannonier during the action, attracted the attention of all who witnessed it, finally of Gen. Washington himself, who afterwards gave her the rank of Lieutenant, and granted her half pay during life. She wore an epaulette, and every body called her *Capt. Molly.*

F. W. Journal

DR. MACULLOCH'S IDEAL HISTORY OF THE ORIGIN OF A TOWN.

In the case of country towns, where high land laird or a speculating society has not interfered, as a matter of analysis, for the fashionable science of political economy, to discover how one of them has grown, or by what cement it is united. There is a church; that is the ordinary foundation. Where there is a church there must be a parson, a clerk, and sexton. Thus we account for three houses. An inn is required on the road. This produces a smith, a saddler, a butcher and brewery they require a baker, a tailor, a shoemaker and a carpenter. They soon learn to eat plumb pudding, a growcer follows. The grocer's wife and parson's wife contend for superiority in dress, from whence follows a milliner and mantuamaker. A barber is introduced to curl the parson's wig and shave the smith on Saturday night; and a stationer to furnish the ladies with paper for their sentimental correspondence; an exciseman is sent to gauge the casks, and a schoolmaster discovers that the ladies cannot spell. A hatter, a hosier, and a linen draper, follow by degrees; and as children come into the world, they begin to cry out for rattles and gingerbread. The parson becomes idle and gouty, and gets a curate, and the curate gets a wife and 20 children: thus it becomes more necessary to have more shoe makers, tailors and grocers.—Alas! too happy people, in the mean time a neighboring apothecary hearing with indignation that there is a community living without physic, places three bottles in a window, when on a sudden, the parson, the butcher, the inkeeper, the parson's wife, and the grocer's wife becomes bilious, and find that they have got nerves, and their children get water in the head, [illegible], and convulsions. They are bled and blistered, till a physician finds it convenient to settle; the inhabitants become worse and worse every day, an undertaker is established. The butcher having insulted the tailor over a pot of ale, he to prove his manhoood knocks him down with his goose. Upon this plea, an action of assault is brought before the next session. An attorney sends his clerk over to take depositions and collect evidence; the clerks finds a good opening, sets all the people by the ears, becomes a pettifogging attorney, and peace flies the village forever. But the village becomes a town, acquires a bank, a merchant's institute, a circulating library, and a coterie of old maids, a corporation, a mayor, a quarter sessions of its own, a county assembly, the assizes and the gallows.

WHITE WINE.

Among all the dolorous cries with which the hawkers of our city assail the public ear, none has a more distressful twang than those of the sellers of "white wine," as they denominate that article which, in swate Ireland and among dairy women, is neither more nor less than buttermilk.

"Who-ite-wine! who-ite-wine!" said a blacky with a tall tub jolting on a wheel barrow.

"What have you got in that 'are tub?" said a countryman.

"White wine, Massa. Will you hab a pint?"

"Why I don't care if I do if it's rale cheap."

"O, cheap as dirt, Massa. Only trippence a pint.

"Well, give us a pint," said the countryman, handing out three cents: "I should like deucedly to know how white wine tastes:" he put it to his lips, and being, as he said, rather drouthy, he took a hearty swig before he discovered the nature of the article. When conceiving himself to have been hoaxed, he took the cup from his mouth and dashed the remaining contents in the face of the African. "There, take that, you infarnal black nigger you."

"Me take dat? for what you so ginerus, Massa," said Cuffy, half disposed to laugh and half to be angry.

"You rampactious rascal!" said the countryman, "didn't you tell me 'twas white wine."

"To be sure, master—and dind't I tell you de trute."

"De trute! I'll trute ye, if you ever cheat me again in this manner."

"No cheat in the world, Massa. First gemmen in de city drink it."

"The more fools they, to drink swill when there are so many hogs in the streets."

"O, by the powers," said an Irishman, who came along, "he's bought a poke in a pig now. Harkee, sir, always taste a thing before you put it to your lips, and then you won't be cheated."

"Pox darn it," said the countryman, who perceived a crowd gathering around, "I shall be sport for the whole city if I stay here." So saying he prudently withdrew, muttering to himself that he was the tarnalest fool that ever was, to give three cents for a pint of buttermilk, when he could get a barrel full at home for nothing.

N. Y. Cons.

Tom Sheridan, whose neatness in sudden turns of wit is almost equal to his father's, when in quite a nervous and debilitated state, was dining at a friend's, one of whose servants, in passing quickly by the fire place overturned the plate warmer. The rattle was quite shocking, and caused Tom and his friend to start. The master sharply rebuked the servant and added "I suppose you have broken all the plates." "No, sir," replied the man; "not one." "No" exclaimed Tom, "then you've been making all that noise *for nothing.*"